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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/633,212	08/01/2003	Michael J. Cudzinovic	10031.000200	3264
31894 · 7590 12/13/2006			EXAMINER	
OKAMOTO & BENEDICTO, LLP			FICK, ANTHONY D	
P.O. BOX 641330 SAN JOSE, CA 95164			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SAN JOSE, CA 95104			1753	
			DATE MAILED: 12/13/2006	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)	1		
		10/633,212	CUDZINOVIC ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Anthony Fick	1753			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication ap or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failt Any	IORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLICATION OF THE MAILING DEPOSITION OF	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDON	ON. timely filed m the mailing date of this communication. IED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01 A	August 2003.				
2a)□						
3) 🗌	Since this application is in condition for allowa	ance except for formal matters, p	rosecution as to the merits is			
	closed in accordance with the practice under	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	453 O.G. 21,3.			
Disposit	ion of Claims		•			
4) 🛛	Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application	n.				
, —	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra	•				
5)	Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-25</u> is/are rejected.					
-	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)□	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	or election requirement.		٠.		
Applicat	ion Papers					
9)□	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.				
10)🛛	The drawing(s) filed on 01 August 2003 is/are:	: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected	I to by the Examiner.			
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the	e drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a).			
	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	ction is required if the drawing(s) is o	bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
∶ 11)□	The oath or declaration is objected to by the E	Examiner. Note the attached Offic	e Action or form PTO-152.			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	n priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).			
- a)	☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:		·			
	1. Certified copies of the priority documen					
	2. Certified copies of the priority documen	, , , ,				
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the price	·	ved in this National Stage			
* (application from the International Burea See the attached detailed Office action for a lis		· ved			
	see the attached detailed office action for a no	· ·				
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Attachmer						
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summai Paper No(s)/Mail I		`		
3) 🛛 Infor	mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date 11/24/03 12/19/05.	5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1 through 4, 9 through 11, 14 through 16, 18 and 21 through 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bucker (U.S. 4,387,116).

Bucker discloses a method of forming layers on a solar cell surface.

Regarding claims 1 and 2, figure 1 shows a solar cell with layers on top. Bucker discloses forming an ink pattern, 16, on a first layer, 14, the ink being a silk-screened, asphalt-based, ink mask, and then etching the first layer using the ink pattern as a mask (see figures 1 and 2 and column 2, paragraph 2). It is the position of the examiner that the ink is devoid of silicon dioxide as it is asphalt based and would not scratch the layer beneath the ink.

Regarding claim 3, Bucker discloses the first layer is silicon oxide layer (column 2, paragraph 1).

Regarding claim 4, Bucker discloses screen-printing the ink pattern (column 2, paragraph 2).

Regarding claims 9 and 10, Bucker further discloses forming an oxide layer over the silicon solar cell (column 2, paragraph 1), the oxide layer, layer 14 in figure 1.

Bucker further discloses screen-printing an ink pattern, 16, on the oxide layer, 14, the

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ink being a silk-screened, asphalt-based, ink mask, and then etching the oxide layer using the ink pattern as a mask (see figures 1 and 2 and column 2, paragraph 2). It is the position of the examiner that the ink is devoid of silicon dioxide as it is asphalt based and would not scratch the layer beneath the ink.

Regarding claim 11, Bucker discloses heating the oxide layer, thus the oxide is thermally grown (column 2, paragraph 1).

Regarding claims 14 and 15, figure 1 shows a solar cell with layers on top.

Bucker discloses printing an ink pattern, 16, on a first layer, 14, the ink being a silk-screened, asphalt-based, ink mask, and then etching the first layer using the ink pattern as a mask (see figures 1 and 2 and column 2, paragraph 2). It is the position of the examiner that the ink is devoid of silicon dioxide as it is asphalt based and would not scratch the layer beneath the ink.

Regarding claim 16, Bucker discloses the first layer is silicon oxide layer (column 2, paragraph 1).

Regarding claim 18, Bucker discloses screen-printing the ink pattern (column 2, paragraph 2).

Regarding claims 21 and 22, figure 1 shows a solar cell with layers on top.

Bucker discloses forming an ink pattern, 16, on a first layer, 14, the ink being a silk-screened, asphalt-based, ink mask, and then performing a processing step, etching the first layer, using the ink pattern as a mask (see figures 1 and 2 and column 2, paragraph 2). It is the position of the examiner that the ink is devoid of silicon dioxide as it is asphalt based and would not scratch the layer beneath the ink.

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Regarding claim 23, Bucker further discloses after etching, depositing a layer of nickel using the ink as a mask (column 2, paragraph 4).

Regarding claim 24, Bucker discloses the first layer is silicon oxide layer (column 2, paragraph 1).

Regarding claim 25, Bucker discloses screen-printing the ink pattern (column 2, paragraph 2).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 5, 7, 8, 12, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bucker as applied to claims 1 through 4, 9 through 11, 14 through 16, 18 and 21 through 25 above, and further in view of Matushiita et al. (U.S.P.G.Pub 2002/0000242).

The disclosure of Bucker is as stated above for claims 1 through 4, 9 through 11, 14 through 16, 18 and 21 through 25.

The differences between Bucker and the claims include etching of material after removing the ink pattern and the etching exposing a silicon material.

Matushiita teaches a method to manufacture a thin film solar cell module. The method provides a mask pattern on top of a silicon oxide film, etches the silicon oxide

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film using the mask, removing the mask and then wet etching the silicon layer underneath (paragraph 0129).

Regarding claim 5, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to etch down to the silicon material as in Matushiita in the method of Bucker because this allows contacts to be formed with the silicon layer.

Regarding claims 7, 8, 12, 17 and 19, it would have been further obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to etch the silicon oxide layer, then remove the mask and further etch the silicon material as in Matushiita within the method of Bucker because this allows monolithic thin film single crystal silicon solar cells to be separated from each other on a transparent substrate (Matushiita paragraph 0141). Because Matushiita and Bucker are both concerned with fabricating solar cells, one would have a reasonable expectation of success from the combination. Thus the combination meets the claims.

5. Claims 6, 13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bucker as applied to claims 1 through 4, 9 through 11, 14 through 16, 18 and 21 through 25 above, and further in view of Dill et al. (U.S. 4,838,952).

The disclosure of Bucker is as stated above for claims 1 through 4, 9 through 11, 14 through 16, 18 and 21 through 25.

The difference between Bucker and the claims is the requirement that the solar cell is a backside-contact solar cell.

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Dill teaches a backside-contact solar cell as shown in figure 3. Dill further teaches creating the electrical contacts by etching an oxide layer using a mask (column 4, paragraph 2).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to etch a backside-contact solar cell as in Dill in the method of Bucker because backside-contact solar cells can have a smooth front surface and therefore a non-scattering solar cell results (Dill abstract). Because Dill and Bucker are both concerned with methods of making solar cells, one would have a reasonable expectation of success from the combination. Thus the combination meets the claims.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony Fick whose telephone number is (571) 272-6393. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7 AM to 4 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nam Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-1342. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a

USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Anthony Fick AU 1753
December 7, 2006

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